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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
24 h.p. 45 h.p. and 75 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17, 194.

號七廿月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

午戌天歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

HONGKONG

Tel. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VIEWED THE REPAIRS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds..... £3,337,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... £17,567,590.
Sinking Fund Account..... £128,250.
£23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches..... £2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department..... £37,239.
Other Receipts..... £78,940.
£5,539,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra, Buxton's
Dea Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compadore order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DESTIST, successor of
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. TREN, COCK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring;
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c. is most
useful for the destruction of fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
ATLANTIC
GREY
BARTON
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

Telephone 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 6" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Wednesday, April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: TAIKOO DOCKYARD—
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—
—TELEPHONE 45-56—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 350 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Works Office, 48, CONRAD ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Sheen-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE IN ITALY.

ENEMY REARGUARD SURRENDER.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON
AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, June 25.

An Italian official report states:—
The Third Army on Monday,
having compelled the last enemy
rearguard to surrender, re-occupied
completely the right bank of the
Piave taking prisoner 18 officers and
1,607 men.

During the raids on the slopes of
Monte di Valsella and the Asiago
plateau we captured 100 prisoners.
Along the north-western front of
Grappa, after heavy artillery firing,
we, in brilliant thrusts, gained con-
siderable advantages and ground.
We inflicted heavy losses and took
1,833 prisoners and 16 machine-
guns.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES
THE ITALIAN ARMY.

LONDON, June 25.

The Press Bureau states:—
His Majesty the King has tele-
graphed to the King of Italy:—
"Heartiest congratulations upon
the victorious results in the recent
operations in which the Italian Army
fought with gallantry and fortitude,
which has elicited the admiration of
myself and the British people."

AUSTRIAN RETREAT BEGAN ON
SATURDAY.

LONDON, June 25.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian
Headquarters states:—
The Austrian retreat began on
Saturday night, the enemy leaving
a small rearguard of machine-guns.
The Italian sentries discovered the
weakening of the enemy line, early
on Sunday morning, when their
strong pressure was immediately
increased.

LAST SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

SUBLINE ITALIAN ONRUSH.

LONDON, June 25.

Italian Correspondents, describing
the battle on Sunday, state that the
onrush of the Italians was sublime.
The Austrians, who had crossed to
the right bank of the Piave pre-
viously, lived hours of hell. No
respite was given them and they
were shelled day and night. The
bridges were demolished and boats
sunk and those who succeeded in
climbing the river banks were mer-
cilessly shot down. Then the coup
& grace was given them when some
Italians reached the left bank, north
of Montello, and took the enemy in
the rear. Others smashed the line
Collevalle Madonna and drove the
Austrians pell-mell into the river.
A simultaneous Italian attack at the
other extremity of the Piave also
drove the Austrians into the river.

The battle continued furiously all
Sunday afternoon and enemy
machine-gun positions were taken,
one after another, and the ground was
strewn with heaps of dead.

AUSTRIAN BLUFF.

The battle continued furiously all
Sunday afternoon and enemy
machine-gun positions were taken,
one after another, and the ground was
strewn with heaps of dead.

WITHDRAWAL ACCORDING
TO PLAN.

LONDON, June 25.

An Austrian communiqué claims
that the withdrawal everywhere on
the Piave was according to plan.
It states that the Italians since
June 25 have lost 30,000 men and
their total losses being 100,000.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

Rome, June 25.

There was a great demonstration
this evening, in honour of the Army
in the belvedere Piazza Venezia.
An enormous crowd, carrying flags,
gave ovations to fervent and patri-
otic shouts. Afterwards the crowd
marched in procession to the House
of Parliament and to the Premier's
residence where Signor Orlando
spoke from the balcony.

SERBIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

Rome, June 25.

The Serbian Premier has tele-
graphed to Signor Orlando, express-
ing the enthusiasm of the Serbs over
Italy's brilliant victory, which brings
near the accomplishment of the
war's great task; namely, to enforce
respect for the rights of all peoples.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

"NOTHING TO REPORT."

LONDON, June 25.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There is nothing to report.

BATTLES IN THE AIR.

ENEMY INVITES NO COMBATS.

LONDON, June 25.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—
Despite a high wind our aeroplanes
did much reconnaissance and other
work on the 24th, enabling our guns
to engage many batteries.

Heavy rain later on prevented
flying. During intervals we vigor-
ously bombed behind the enemy's
lines, dropping 10 tons of bombs.
The enemy did not give us much
chance for combat.

We brought down two aeroplanes.
Three of ours are missing.
We also brought down an additional
machine on the 23rd.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 25.

A French communiqué states:—
There is very lively artillery firing
south of the Aisne and in the north-
eastern region of Hesilly, at Hapocle
and Ifingies.

On the 24th six enemy aeroplanes
were brought down.
Four tons of bombs were dropped
on aerodromes in the Aisne region.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 25.

A Belgian communiqué states:—
There is reciprocal artillery activity
near Nieupoort and Rumecapelle.
Attempted attacks against three of
our posts broke down.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

ENCOURAGING FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The first million tons of new ship-
ping, contracted for by the Shipping
Board, will probably be delivered
before the end of the month.
The deliveries last week totalled
37,380 dead-weight tonnage, making
a grand total of 324,200 tons for
1918.

The first of 40 steel ships which
are being built in Japan for the
Shipping Board has arrived in the
United States. Of 22 steel ships
chartered from Japan, 32 have al-
ready been delivered to the United
States.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 80, George Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 24, 1918. 845

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BARRIS SECTION).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant until further notice TIPPING WILL CEASE to be served on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.15 p.m. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By Order,
R. BAKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, 24th June, 1918. 847

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

88

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams, Pass Entrances, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address:
VICTORIA.
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

214 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2987.
We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

387

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

6000 "When Father Paped the Pajurot
Don't go out with him to-night."

6001 "Wake up John Bull
[I'll lend you my best Girl."

6002 "Where the Crowd goes
Let's have a Song on the Gramophone."

6003 "I never heard Father Laugh so
much
[My Last from Glasgow Town.]

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: 120, Des Voeux Road,
HONGKONG.

WAI KEE

PLAID & HAILMAKER,
No. 18, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1918.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be Opened on That Day.
D. W. TRATHMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, June 26, 1918. 849

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

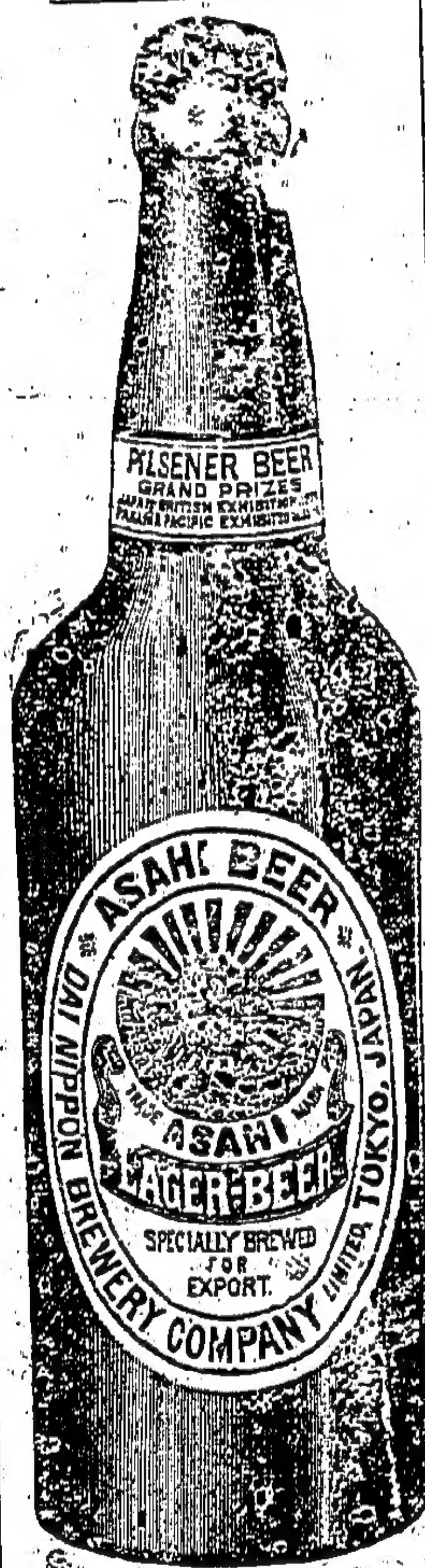
OWING to Repairs to Machinery the TRAM SERVICE will be SUSPENDED on SUNDAY, 30th June after the 9 p.m. Car until 7 a.m. on MONDAY, 1st July.

In the event of passengers by the 8.54 p.m. train from Shanghai arriving too late to catch 8 p.m. Car, an Extra Car will run at 8.10 p.m.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 24, 1918. 850

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at Peak for months August and September.
Write stating terms and particulars to Box No. 18,
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 812

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 150

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East.

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at Panama-Pacific

International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.
Frames Lenses and Protection glasses.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

"CAPSTAN"



"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes
are sold in the following
packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes
& in air-tight tins of 50

also
MAGNUMS in air-tight
tins of 50 Cigarettes

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

YAST STRIDES BY JAPAN.

The annual report of the Philippines Collector of Customs for 1917, just off the press, shows a total trade of P38,802,674, divided between imports, P18,894,061 and exports, P19,908,613, with imports from the United States amounting to P7,241,805 and exports to the United States of P126,457,717. The balance of total trade in favour of the Islands amounted to P19,666,812 and that in favour of the Islands on United States trade amounted to P1,227,422.

The three largest items of import were cotton goods, P27,674,006, iron and steel P11,855,125, and rice P10,741,463.

The three largest export items were hemp P9,615,368, sugar P21,555,357 and coconuts P22,918,894.

The growth of trade with Japan in the five year period from 1913 to 1917 is indicated by the fact that in 1917 she ranked second as a supply market for the Philippines, having sold the Islands P1,432,436 worth of goods, and third as a purchaser of Philippine goods, having bought goods and products to the amount of P14,635,942 while in 1912 she was rated among "all others" after the United States, French East Indies, United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, British East Indies, China, France and Spain.

As a customer she stood fourth with total purchases of only P1,136,246.

In 1912 Germany bought products of the Islands amounting in value to P4,000,000, and sold the Islands goods to the amount of P2,604,000. In 1917 she bought P1,432,436 worth of goods, and sold P1,136,246 worth of goods.

The Islands showing both against China, and Japan is therefore not favourable and will not be until greater production is reached in food products and greater progress made toward manufacturing the raw products grown in the forests and fields.

On the subject in general the Collector of Customs says:

"The changing commercial relations of the Philippine Islands with foreign countries, which was noted last year, is still marked, due to effects of the war. No trade is recorded with the central countries of Europe except as to such merchandise as was exported before the commencement of the war. Trade with the United Kingdom, which last year showed a substantial increase over previous years, especially in regard to exports, this year shows a decline of 11 per cent, principally due to reduced imports. Trade with Japan, which showed an increase of 31 per cent for 1916 over 1915, shows a greater increase this year over last year, amounting to 63 per cent. Trade with the French East Indies declined 12 per cent, principally due to reduced imports; the amount of exports, though small, having quadrupled. Trade with France shows a continued decline, being less than one-half that of the year 1917. Trade with China shows a substantial increase, being this year almost double that of 1916 both to imports and exports. The

same is true of the trade with Hongkong.

Trade with Spain shows a decline of 20 per cent, applicable both to imports and exports, trade with Australasia almost doubled, both as to imports and exports, while trade with the British East Indies shows a slight decline. Trade with Italy amounts to only one-third that of last year, which was less than one-half that of the previous year.

Trade with Switzerland shows a slight decline, with the Dutch East Indies a slight increase, and with the Netherlands was practically nil. Trade with Siam, though small, showed an increase of about 10 per cent, while with Norway it decreased. Imports from Kwangtung territory (Japanese China) show a slight increase, but exports decreased. Canada received 30 per cent less of our exports than 1916, but the imports, though small, more than doubled. The more important trade relations are shown with the United States, which received approximately two-thirds of all exports and furnished almost three-fifths of all imports, amounting to an increase of 72 per cent over the year 1916, and more than double that of 1915.

The growth of trade with Japan in the five year period from 1913 to 1917 is indicated by the fact that in 1917 she ranked second as a supply market for the Philippines, having sold the Islands P1,432,436 worth of goods, and third as a purchaser of Philippine goods, having bought goods and products to the amount of P14,635,942 while in 1912 she was rated among "all others" after the United States, French East Indies, United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, British East Indies, China, France and Spain.

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"The changing commercial relations of the Philippine Islands with foreign countries, which was noted last year, is still marked, due to effects of the war. No trade is recorded with the central countries of Europe except as to such merchandise as was exported before the commencement of the war. Trade with the United Kingdom, which last year showed a substantial increase over previous years, especially in regard to exports, this year shows a decline of 11 per cent, principally due to reduced imports. Trade with Japan, which showed an increase of 31 per cent for 1916 over 1915, shows a greater increase this year over last year, amounting to 63 per cent. Trade with the French East Indies declined 12 per cent, principally due to reduced imports; the amount of exports, though small, having quadrupled. Trade with France shows a continued decline, being less than one-half that of the year 1917. Trade with China shows a substantial increase, being this year almost double that of 1916 both to imports and exports. The

same is true of the trade with Hongkong.

Trade with Spain shows a decline of 20 per cent, applicable both to imports and exports, trade with Australasia almost doubled, both as to imports and exports, while trade with the British East Indies shows a slight decline. Trade with Italy amounts to only one-third that of last year, which was less than one-half that of the previous year.

Trade with Switzerland shows a slight decline, with the Dutch East Indies a slight increase, and with the Netherlands was practically nil. Trade with Siam, though small, showed an increase of about 10 per cent, while with Norway it decreased. Imports from Kwangtung territory (Japanese China) show a slight increase, but exports decreased. Canada received 30 per cent less of our exports than 1916, but the imports, though small, more than doubled. The more important trade relations are shown with the United States, which received approximately two-thirds of all exports and furnished almost three-fifths of all imports, amounting to an increase of 72 per cent over the year 1916, and more than double that of 1915.

OUR 80-MILE GUN.

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO
CONSTRUCT ONE.

Steps have been taken by the Government to construct a gun capable of throwing a shell a distance of 80 miles or over, so Mr. Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, stated in the Parliamentary Papers recently.

Experiments were carried out by the War Office so long ago as 1887 with a view to discovering how far it was possible to fire a shell. With a 9 in. gun this was found to be about 30 miles, but the experiments were discontinued on the ground that any such gun would be useless for military purposes, to say nothing of the difficulties of finding any suitable range upon which to test it.

Seven years ago an account was given in "The Daily Chronicle" of a long-range gun invented by Mr. W. S. Simpson, the principle of which was a modification of the shape of the shell so as to overcome the resistance of the air. Mr. Chelovsky, a Russian scientist, is said to have perfected a gun which would carry 8 1/2 miles by a similar method of modifying the shape of the shell.

If a scarcity of metals were to result in a scarcity of gramophone needles, an excellent substitute can be found in the spines on the back of a hedgehog. The discovery is due to an officer of the Argyll and Sutherland. The spines allow one to "hear even the words of the singer and every note of the song in the softest of renderings." Therefore, if the war takes away our needles, a warrior has suggested an efficient substitute.

LIES THAT ARE PERMISSIBLE.

Social rigorists, said Canon Carnegie, preaching at St. Margaret's, Westminster, frowned on the telling of lies under any circumstances. "But," he said, "if my servant tells a visitor I am not at home the visitor is not particularly annoyed if he catches a glimpse of me. He knows that for some reason or other I do not want to see him, but if he were to tell me that I was at home, he would be offending by conveying the literal truth. I should be deceiving, while the telling of an apparent lie would convey the true facts of the case."

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No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	21'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	21'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	21'	10'	10'	10'
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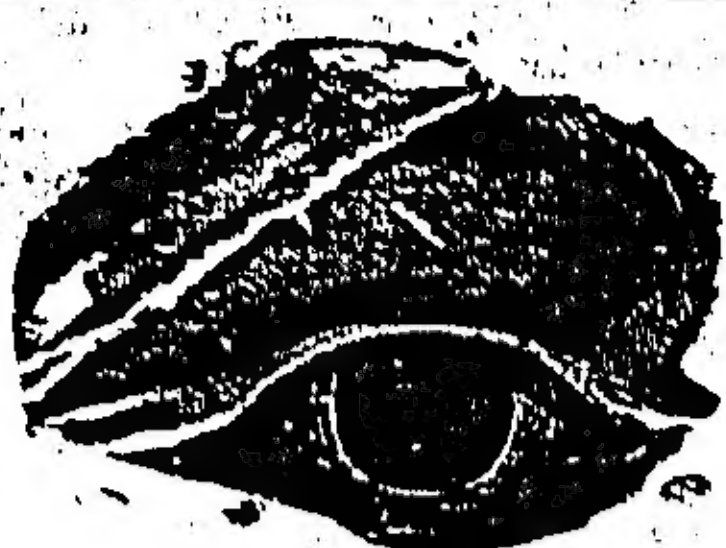
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Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 26.

NOT DEAD YET.

Many a man in this war has had
the opportunity to read his own
obituary. The last to come before
my notice is Sergeant Henry Jef-
feries, one of the five sons of Com-
missioner Jeffries who has charge
of the Salvation Army work in China.
Sergeant Jeffries was reported killed
last week, and at the Hford Salvation
Army Citadel on Sunday there was
a solemn memorial service, but on
Monday morning his mother received
a postcard from him, stating that he
had been captured on the St. Quentin
front and was in an internment camp
in Germany. It is interesting, in-
cidentally, to notice that the card
was a printed one and the printer's
marks at the base of it showed that
the Germans anticipated great cap-
tures, for they had ordered a quarter
of a million of these cards. The
reality has fallen a tremendous way
behind that.

This was the second time for Ser-
geant Jeffries to be placed among
the dead men, for last year, while
he was in hospital in England, he
glanced down the list of casualties
officially issued and found his name
among those stated to have "gone
west." Like Mark Twain he can
now report that the report of his
death is "grossly exaggerated."

THE GLORIOUS NAVY.

The blood of all of us has been
drilled by the full story of the naval
attack on Zebrugga, and Ostend and
the successful sealing of the channel
at the former place, which has long
been a submarine lair. The dashing
of the plan, the skill of its prepara-
tion, and the deathless fact that for
a mission of almost certain death
every man invited to volunteer, leaped
to the challenge, so that the
difficulty was to select, not to dis-
cover men, all go to prove that the
Nelson spirit survives. There are
scores of incidents, connected with
the Zebrugga attack that cause the
heart to leap with pride of race.
There was Captain Brock, the inven-
tor of the smoke screen that made
the attack possible, who was last
seen picking out the blocks from the
German guns on the mole at Zebrugga,
and then was leaning wound-
ed by the work, attended by two
Marines who positively refused to
leave him. There were two other
officers of an attacking party who,
finding their ship's grappling irons
too narrow to grip the breastwork of
the mole, jumped overboard and sat
outside the stone work, holding the
grappling irons while the landing
parties stormed ashore, until both
were killed. There was the sub-
marine commander who drove his
explosive-charged vessel into the
inner end of the mole, set his time
fuses and then swam until picked up.
There was the Lieutenant who had
an arm shot off and was trampled
under foot by the landing force, but
on being pulled aside by an officer
mixed his battered and bleeding body
and waving his remaining arm
shouted "Good luck to you, boys."
There was the crew of the ship that
but for the shifting of the wind
would have blocked Ostend harbour
also, who after sinking their vessel
towed fifteen miles out to sea in a
small boat before being rescued.

Think of the fact that along that
short shore between Ostend and
Zebrugga the Germans have at least
120 guns of large calibre that can
concentrate their fire on any object
as far as sixteen miles out to sea,
and one marvels at the accomplish-
ment, and the brilliant recklessness
of the British Navy. As the Dutch
papers have put it: "What a
clamour there would have been in
Germany, and what jubilation, if the
German fleet had been able to get a
footing even for any short time on
Dover pier!" Another officer, Cap-
tain H. C. Mahalan, who was pro-
minent in planning the raid and was
in charge of the bluejackets detailed
for landing on the mole, was killed
early in the fight. Since the begin-
ning of the war he had repeatedly
taken part in attacks on the Belgian
coast. He commanded a ship at the
bombardment of the German Army
right wing in October, 1914, and was
mentioned in Admiral Hood's dis-
patch for his intrepid behaviour. In

the following April he was comman-
ded by the Admiralty for his work in
connection with the mounting of
naval guns in Belgium, and subse-
quently received the D.S.O., for this
service. In at least one military
despatch he was also mentioned. In
1900 he served as a midshipman in
the Boxer war in China. He was
said to have more intimate know-
ledge of the German naval bases in
Belgium than any other officer in
the Navy.

Commander F. A. Brock, of course,
was connected with the great fire-
work firm, and for that reason was
able to render great service to the
British forces on land and sea by
various appliances manufactured at
his works. He was an inventive
genius and his friends all speak of
him in tones of almost awed respect,
such was the strength of his person-
ality. A keen golfer and member of
the Harlequins, he was a man of
temperament, and it was this
that won for him the playful
name of "Fireworks," rather than
his connection with their manufac-
ture.

No matter how hazardous the ex-
periment suggested, if he thought it
might serve the national purpose, he
was game to undertake it. Among
other things he devised a means of
combating Zeppelins that I am told
has proved very fruitful of results.
One of his inventions proved at the
tests to be so successful that his
delighted father jumped on to an
eminence and scattered all the coins
and notes he had with him upon the
workmen assisting in it.

CHANGES.

The political prospect is unsettled.
Lord Rothermere has resigned from
the Air Force because of ill-health
and bereavement, and I fancy even
his masterful personality has found it
a herculean task to get the two
wings of the Air Service to blend
harmoniously, with so many personal
ambitions and departmental obstacles
to be humoured down. It is a job
for a thoroughly fit and concentrated
mind, and Sir William Weir ought
to be able to supply it.

The health of Lord Rhonda, who
has overtaxed himself with success-
ful work as Food Controller, is likely
to lead to a change there also, and
there are reports of others to follow.
The prospect of trouble in Ireland,
where the Roman Catholic clergy
have gone into civil alliance with the
Sinn Feiners, no doubt with the
approval of the Vatican, whose sym-
pathies are not above suspicion, is
black indeed, and it is palling to the
people of these islands to have their
freedom while the hulkings sons of
Irish farmers, egged on by semi-
educated and parochial-minded young
priests, in Ireland, are obstructing
rather than assisting. It is safe to
predict that Ireland and the Roman
Catholic Church will yet blush for
shame at the memory.

JUSTICE DIVORCE.

Mr. Justice Horridge, by unremitt-
ing diligence, has disposed of 130
divorce cases in a week. This is an
average of about five an hour—not
so bad for the severance of bonds
entered into "until death do us
part." There are still 500 unde-
fended cases to be cleared off before
Whitsuntide, besides a host of de-
fended cases. Three features are
prominent in these wartime suits—
the youth of the suitors, the short-
ness of their married life, and the
absence of issue. The overwhelming
number of plaintiffs are husbands,
and many of the co-respondents are
in the services. What happens in
most cases is that, as the Judge has
remarked on more than one occasion:
"the wretched woman," no sooner
than her husband has gone to fight
for his country, has turned to "have
a good time" with some stay-at-
home officer. It is a matter for con-
gratulation that these women do not
truly reflect the part women are
playing in the war.

CURIOUS COMFORTS.

Mr. Bonar Law by his latest Bud-
get has made a frontal attack on our
luxuries and even on our comforts.
But for all that, the grumblers are
few. "Most of us will have to pos-
tpone the purchase of luxuries for
many long years, and the purveyors
of high-priced goods will suffer in
the scope of their business, though
hardly in their profit on individual
articles, for they have already rushed
up their charges, in spite of the fact
that the taxes in most cases are not
yet operative."

Maybe we shall all have to take
to the simple life before militarism
is scotched, but at any rate none of
us is thinking of being faint-hearted
about it. As a Bond Street milliner
philosophically remarked on the even-
ing after the Budget came out:
"Women are now paying two guineas
for a straw hat that used to cost
them sixteen shillings, so why not
buy a few more chignons?"
Meanwhile the Land Girls—those
splendid women who have gone to
the farms to produce food for us—
have given London an eye-open-

They came in their hundreds, on
Saturday and marched to Hyde Park.
London remembered many of them
as do-nothing, fragile women, or
puffed, listless office workers in the
days of yore, and so there were gasps
of astonishment when they came
within view of old acquaintances after
nearly four years of war. They
looked positively radiant in health,
and their farm costumes proved that
it is not necessary to be dowdy to
be efficient in agriculture.

Some carried forestry axes,
others the three-legged stools of the
milkmaid, and a pretty shepherdess
marched along with her staff in hand
and a magnificent sheepdog at her
heels. Some brought specimens of
their sheep, pigs, hens and lambs
to prove their intimacy with the
livestock, and one duck that was
carried by a strapping specimen of
womanhood was so appreciative of
the day out that she laid an egg on
the train, which made, as the girl
joyfully exclaimed, "32 eggs in 34
days and she's still doing it."
Those of us who can afford it, not-
withstanding this demonstration, are
making haste to get our tailors to
provide for our future needs, in view
of the prospect of all the great tailors
being called up under the last Mil-
itary Service Act. There is no ques-
tion that the curb is being applied
in earnest this time, and there is
public opinion behind the chairman
of a West End tribunal who referred
to a petting tailor from Bond
Street. "The fact that you are
making costumes for princesses and
duchesses and other distinguished
people does not add to me in the
least. You will have to go."

CLERGY AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Though the new Military Service
Act in England expressly excludes
the clergy, the bishops, led by the
Bishop of London, are taking steps
to enable the younger and more able-
bodied persons to volunteer, either
for combatant or non-combatant
service, leaving only one clergyman
for each district. This is entirely in
accord with public sentiment. The
Church has suffered some blows
through the war, and the public argu-
ment is, "If the war is just, the clergy
should be the first to volunteer. If
it is unjust, neither priest nor lay-
man should be in it. As it is ad-
mittedly just to fight Prussian
brutality, treachery and tyranny,
surely we all ought to be in it on
equal terms." To do the clerics
justice, they are keen to help, and
many of them eager to fight. They
have long chafed under the restraints
of those in authority, and they agree
that in this crisis the civilians at
home can get along with fewer
sermons.

The Bishop of London is out and
out for the war. He has been in-
defatigable himself, at home and at
the front, and now he has turned
over his riverside home, Fulham
Palace, as a hospital for the wound-
ed, and half of his house in St.
James's Square is also to be used for
national purposes. A very simple-
living man and a bachelor, he is dis-
charging his household staff and
cutting his expenses down to bed
rock. "This last Budget," he told
a public audience the other day "has
cut me pretty close to the bone, but
our cause is just, and in this crisis
I would give even my old cockle
for victory." His Fulham Palace is
being run by the Freemasons' War
Hospital Committee, by arrangement
with the Red Cross Society. It has
100 beds, but they are not restricted
to members of the Masonic body.

PASSING REMAINS.

How times are changing may be
noted in the decision of the Earl of
Shrewsbury, the holder of one of the
oldest titles in the land, to sell his
Alton estate in Staffordshire. Last
year he sold his Cheshire estates of
just over 4,000 acres for £175,000.
Those territorial associations are
breaking, for the association of the
family with these lands goes far back
into English history. The Earl be-
gan to dispose of his properties in
the latter part of 1915, after the
death of his only son, Viscount
Ingestre, from pneumonia. Lord
Ingestre left a young widow and an
infant son. The former is now the
wife of Mr. Pennoyer, Second Sec-
retary of the American Embassy, and
the infant boy will succeed to the
peerage of Great Britain and
Ireland—that of Shrewsbury and
Talbot.

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"Only a Cough," but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough!

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COD LIVER OIL
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No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.1% Ammonium Chloride.
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 55% dense. In junny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing
about 800 lbs.

Must be disposed of.

Prices Reasonable.

SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,
32, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.
Sanaphos.

Immediate

Nutrient for Overworked, Underfed
Nerves and
Brain

Within ten minutes you will feel distinctly the beginning
of the undeniable benefit that Sanaphos gives you. Yet it is
not to be confused with harmful stimulants, which only make
matters worse. It is not a stimulant, not a drug; it is a
energizing food, which almost instantly begins to give new
strength to your nerves and to your body.

Sanaphos

To restore your physical fitness:
—to restore poise of the nerve sys-
tem;—to repair the results of over-
work and overstrain;—take a glass of
Sanaphos on rising, at mid-morning,
mid-afternoon, and on going to
bed.
For Sleeplessness, Irritability, De-
pression, Derangement of Health,
Anæmia, Overstrained or Under-
fed Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled.
Thousands of Doctors, Nurses,
and laymen testify to its superiority.
Your own experience will prove
that it does all that we say it
does.

If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a
trial package will be sent to you free and post-paid. Supplies can be obtained from any of
the following Wholesale Agents: F. Fisher & Co., Hong Kong; The Chinese Dispensary,
Hong Kong. Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dabhi Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex
Street, London, England.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

JAPANESE MARKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, June 22, 1918.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 6 Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
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HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY 50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (By Rev. G. A.
Barnaby, M.A.) 50
Part I—Mammals and Birds 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fishes 50
THE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the "Eastern"
Churches) 1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
("San-Tsin-King" translated
by F. H. H. H.) 50
MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND
TAX MEMORANDUM
compiled by F. H. H. H. 50
WARNING BOOKS (for men 50)



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Peak, for July and August.
Write stating full particulars to—
A. PEREIRA,
Dunco Nacional Ultramarino,
Macao.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918. 555

LOST.

WHITE BULL TERRIER "TIM", on Wednesday night. Finder
Rewarded.
NEWHOUSE,
Bowen Road.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918. 553

THE SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

ACCORDING to Telegraphic Advice received from London, THE SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD. have declared a Second INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Shares of the Company at the rate of 5 pence per share free of income tax, payable on the 28th June, 1918, (Coupon No. 30).
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (S.C.) LTD.,
N. L. WATSON.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918. 554

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 4 of 1915, MONDAY, 1st July, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for Business on That Day.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918. 556

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CARGO from Europe and intermediate Ports ex s.s. "ANDRE LEBON" transhipped at Singapore on s.s. "VAN WAASMAEKER" that they will be required to sign an average bond and a provisional contribution of 50% is to be paid, before countersignature of Bill of Lading can be given. Cargo will take place at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) on the 28th June, at 10 a.m. when all Consignees are requested to attend.
J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918. 557

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "THORDIS,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 4th July, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th July, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 27, 1918. 558

(Continued on Page 8.)

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
24 Des Voeux Road Central.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

WILL AUSTRIA SECEDE?

The position in Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey invites interesting speculation. The frequent Cabinet crises and the desire of this people for peace which is finding increasing expression, considered in conjunction with the heavy defeat which the Austrian army has just suffered, make it reasonably certain that a situation has been created in Austria-Hungary which may have far-reaching consequences on the war. For some considerable time there has been in Austria-Hungary a greater desire for peace than has been shown in any of the other belligerent countries, and there is very little doubt that Germany's pressure on Austria to launch her offensive against Italy was with the sole object of curbing the growing power of the peace movement in Austria. As a result of the defeat of the Austro-Hungarians we are likely to witness a remarkable emphasis of the peace sentiments of the peoples of Austria-Hungary. There are abundant indications that the Dual Monarchy, Bulgaria and Turkey are weary of the war. Speculation as to the Austrian Kaiser's precise purpose in personally visiting Sofia and Constantinople is useless, but whatever other objects he had (the Germans gave out at the time that it was to cheer and encourage his allies) the present position is not very cheery for Kaiser Wilhelm. Recent events have shown how great is the scarcity of food in Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Bulgaria is suffering from scarcity not only of food but also of linen, while even salt is unobtainable. In Turkey there is a shortage of money as well as food. The Turkish army is German to all intents and purposes, but Turkey pays for it with German money of which it is believed £150,000,000 has been advanced on highly lucrative terms. For money Turkey is entirely dependent on Germany. Hence the country is being loaded with debt, with absolutely no prospect of achieving any material advantage. Against these advances the Turkish Government has issued paper money. A correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette* states that this paper money was forced upon the people in such quantities that its real value has, according to the latest information, depreciated to one-fourth or one-fifth of the nominal value. The guarantee of the German Government has been ineffectual in preventing this depreciation. We are told by this correspondent that German agents have been active in assisting the depreciation by buying up increasing quantities of paper money at a fourth or fifth of its face value, and there is reason to believe that the German Government look upon these transactions with a friendly eye, the intention being to force Turkey to redeem this depreciated paper after the war at its nominal value. Germany would thus make a profit

of 300 or 400 per cent. out of the misfortunes of her ally. Germany in the matter of food supplies seems little, if any, better off than Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, and it is quite likely that the enemy's food shortages may have a good deal to do with their decision, in the military sphere, to force the pace of the war. All the evidence suggests that the famine is most severe in Austria. Hungary, being almost entirely agricultural, is rather better off. On the other hand, there is little doubt that Austria-Hungary is yearning for peace. Indications point strongly to a possible secession from Germany. A cynical diplomatist, well acquainted with the Balkans, recently said that as the Bulgarians make it a rule only to work for cash down, and as they have got almost everything they ever wanted, they will lose interest in fighting. There are only two things left to fill their cup of happiness—Salonica and Constantinople—and both are impossible. In the circumstances their next move would probably be to make separate peace with the Entente. The newspapers in Germany have been at pains to show from cuttings in English papers that Great Britain is weary of the war. That way of putting it conveys, however, a totally misleading idea of the attitude of the British Empire. The British people, in common with all the Allied nations, is in Mr. Balfour's words "peculiarly desirous of an honourable peace," but they have clearly indicated from the very beginning of the war what they understand by an honourable peace, and are more determined than ever they were to fight until they can impose upon the enemy a peace which shall vindicate the great principles which are vital to civilization. The German Foreign Secretary may talk about the war not ending "even in 1919," but will the peoples of the Central Powers be found prepared to obey their War Lords, when they realise that the tide is definitely set against them, threatening them with even greater disasters than they have yet known? Two months hence we shall probably have from Germany other views than those to which Herr Kuhlmann has just given utterance in the Reichstag.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Four cases of cerebro-spinal fever, two of plague and two of enteric fever—all fatal—were reported in the Colony yesterday.

Sandy, Mr. John Johnston's pony, has had eight consecutive wins this season in which he has started. Sandy ran in the Hongkong races of 1916, 1917 and 1918.

The Manila Observatory at 1.30 p.m. to-day reported the Typhoon to be in about 12° Long. E. and 15° Lat. N. moving W.N.W. This is East of Luzon, and moving towards the Balingasag Channel.

The Manila agents for the Rizal Cement Company have taken a merchant's interest in the new concrete ship idea, and have constructed a model of a concrete lighter, which is now on display at their offices in Manila.

Since the great flood disaster at Tientsin in 1917 the Chinese authorities have carried out great and costly river conservancy works in the province which when completed are calculated to insure Tientsin from another such disaster.

Of the two men arrested in Macao in connection with the Wood Road robbery recently, one of them was brought before Mr. Wolfe this morning and charged. His Worship adjourned the case until next week as the other man, who is still in Macao, was too ill to be removed. All the property stolen by the robbers has been recovered by the Police.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

DO not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach, when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED MURDER.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon, with the murder of his wife on the 24th May last.

Mr. Longino, assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that on the 23rd May last, the murdered woman left her house in Reclamation Street to see her husband, who was employed on board a Bank Line launch. She did not return that evening and her sister, alarmed at her absence, reported the matter to the Police. The next day the body of a woman was found floating in the harbour off Kennedy Town. The description of the missing woman tallied with that of the body, and the Police, acting on the statement made by the deceased sister, arrested the defendant. It was alleged that the deceased was last seen coming ashore at Blake Pier in company with her husband and that the defendant and his wife were not on very friendly terms over a question of money.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

FOUND WORK.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty when charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with stealing a quantity of clothes.

Defendant said he was paralysed in one leg, and stole because he had no work.

His Worship found him work at the Victoria Gaol for three weeks.

EXPENSIVE MANGOES.

Two boys were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with the theft of mangoes from a farmer's orchard.

The constable who arrested the defendants said there were frequent thefts of fruit from that orchard and much damage had been done to plants.

His Worship inflicted on defendants a fine of \$2 each.

SMART SENTENCE ON A SNATCHER.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. Wood, with snatching \$100 from another man in Hollywood Road.

Inspector Browne said the defendant jostled the complainant and snatched the money. The latter gave the alarm and a constable who was on duty nearby came to the complainant's help and arrested the defendant.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

OVER-REACHED HERSELF.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged with obtaining two bangles from a Chinese woman by false pretences.

It was stated that the complainant was walking along Gaine Road yesterday, when she was accosted by the defendant and another man who entered into conversation with her. Defendant told her that he had picked up a bundle of bank notes from aboard a steamer and wanted to dispose of it, and asked whether she would be willing to exchange them for her bangles. The bangles were valued at \$320 and the woman believing that it would be a good bargain, agreed and the exchange was effected, after which the two men went away. What was her surprise when she opened the bundle to find it to contain only waste paper! A report was immediately made to the Police and the defendant was arrested yesterday.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

His Worship adjourned the case until next week, fixing bail at \$500.

50,000 MORE WOMEN WANTED.

The Bishop of London at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, recently said he had been asked by the Government to make a special appeal for 50,000 women to work on the land. Under present conditions it would not be possible to release soldiers to help the farmers.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time, serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is always at hand to give relief. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

JAPANESE CONTROL OF A NANKING IRON MINE.

SHANGHAI, June 26.

The contract relating to the Moping-kuan iron mine at Nanking has been signed. A Japanese syndicate will make an advance of ten million yen for which a certain Japanese company will get three-fourths of the output of the mine. A Sino-Japanese company will erect a foundry and take the balance of the output.

The Ministry of Mines had desired to see the mine developed for Naval purposes, and protested against the deal, but the Ministry of War contended that money was required for military purposes under the Sino-Japanese Military agreement.

It is reported that the terms of the contract are similar to those of the Harbin Agreement.

THE REORGANISATION LOAN.

A FURTHER ADVANCE.

PEKING, June 26.

The Quintuple Syndicate has given its consent to the Yokohama Specie Bank advancing ten million dollars under the Reorganisation Loan. The money is to be paid within a few days.

The Syndicate also agrees to the advance of a further ten million dollars within a month under the Second Reorganisation Loan.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

PEKING, June 26.

The Government's plan of attack on Kwangtung depends upon whether the Independent Naval force will prove loyal to the Central Government.

On the pretext of enlisting new troops General Ling Chai Kwong will proceed to Fengtien, but his real object is to court friendship with Tsuchun Chang Jo Linn, in the hope of obtaining a portion of the store of ammunition recently seized by him at Chingwangtiao.

The Government intended granting General Ling Chai Kwong the Grand Order of Merit, but General Ling declines the honour on the ground that Kwangtung province has not yet been subjugated.

General Ng Pui Foo arranged an armistice with General Chin Heng Tik on the 15th inst. along a front extending over 200 li, but the Minister of War telegraphed refusing to sanction the armistice and ordering the fighting to be continued.

FILIPINOS FOR AMERICAN NAVY.

RECRUITING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States Navy has launched a comprehensive advertising campaign for Filipino young men to join the service. A recruiting office has been opened at Manila. Only 4,000 will be enlisted now.

One of the major qualifications for entrance into the Navy and for subsequent promotion is a knowledge of the English language. English is the official language aboard fighting ships of the United States Navy and no other language is spoken.

The chances to see foreign lands are good, as these young men will be sent to the United States immediately and from there will receive their various assignments, many of them going to the big battleships.

The present enlistments are being made in the rating of mess attendants, third class, and the pay-to-start is \$16.20 per month. The chances for promotion in this branch for those young men who are ambitious and can qualify are excellent. This is especially true at the present time, due to the large increase in the size of the Navy, causing many vacancies in the higher ratings which must be filled by promotion.

At the Manila recruiting office are Filipino young men who have served an enlistment in the Navy and have been in the United States. They have made a short visit in the Islands, with their families and friends and are now ready to return to the United States. The pay which they receive and the positions of trust in the Navy which they now hold should appeal strongly to young men.

Enlistments are being made for the duration of the present emergency. When the war is over, these young men will be given transportation back to the Philippine Islands.

Aerial postal communication between Petrograd and Moscow began recently.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following Report to the Shareholders has been issued:—

Gentlemen:—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities on the 31st March, 1918.

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ship structural repair funds and war taxes, amounts to Yen 31,312,842.91, including Yen 684,513.73 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:
Legal Reserve Fund—Yen 1,681,416.46
Special Reserve for War Risk and Depreciation of Vessels to be Built and Purchased—10,000,000.00
Additional Depreciation of the Book Value of the Fleet—1,500,000.00
Special Reserve—600,000.00
Dividend Equalization Fund—7,000,000.00
Directors and Auditors' Fees—375,000.00
Extra Dividend (40%)—1,379,680.00
Fund for the Training, Protection and Encouragement of Seamen—350,000.00
Pension Fund—2,500,000.00

Yen 33,504,816.46
leaving a balance of Yen 1,008,626.48 to be carried forward to next account.

REMPEI KONDO.

Chairman.

The Company's Balance Sheet to 31st March, 1918, shows:—

Reduced Book Value of Fleet—Y.29,507,543.09
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, etc.—449,504.04
Buildings and Land—2,112,521.61
Ships' Stores in Stock—936,711.64
Public Loans and other Securities—61,889,741.98
Cash at Banks and in hand—69,732,871.00
Sundry Debtors—1,080,223.80
Y.117,647,054.23

LIABILITIES.

Share Capital—44,000,000.00
Insurance Fund—14,841,471.17
Ships' Structural Repair Fund—4,908,245.18
Legal Reserve Fund—8,138,980.50
Dividend Equalization Fund—7,100,000.00
Fund for Extension of Services and Improvement of Fleet—6,000,000.00
Fund of Fleet Construction and Repairs of Buildings—3,000,000.00
Special Reserve for War Risk and Depreciation of Vessels to be Built and Purchased—21,640,501.85
Fund for Training, Protection and Encouragement of Seamen—326,000.00
Pension Fund—3,334,836.36
Sundry Creditors—17,820,056.68
Amount brought forward from last account—684,513.73
Net Profit for the Half-Year—33,628,319.81
Y. 117,647,054.23

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

EQUIPMENT.

Vouchers have been sent to the respective Contractors to cover all applications received to-date for Capes, Boots and Uniform.

Applicants must forthwith attend personally at the respective Contractors' Shops.

Police School.

All men of No. 2 Company only who did not attend for examination on June 20th, 25th, 26th or 27th are ordered to attend at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 4th.

All men of No. 3 Company who did not on June 21st or 24th will attend on Thursday, July 4th.

Men on duty will not attend. Platoon Inspectors will attend with respective Companies.

The recent Order is to apply to Mounted Police and Search Supervisors only. First Shift Patrolmen will wear caps.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (B.)

IS DRINKING ON THE DECLINE?

The following is from the *Bangkok Mail*—

"I wonder if and when Bangkok will go 'dry.' Two years ago, few people would drink whisky and gin at their present prices. One friend of mine is a little disturbed. He says he is determined not to drink any whisky when it has passed the 100 ticals a case mark. He may not have to wait as long as he thinks. Still I expect it will be a long time before Bangkok consists entirely of the followers of Joadah, son of Reebab."

British troops in Salonica subscribed £101,438 in War Savings Certificates in one month.

A delightful little bit of folklore was dropped in the Liverpool police court the other day, where an Oriental witness explained that "when a Chinaman is ill he changes his name for luck." The primitive mind, says a commentator, has always assumed a mystical avocation between the name and the person, so much so that it was held above all things necessary to conceal one's real name from an enemy, lest, knowing it, he might work you harm through it. So, one's ordinary name—that by which a man was known—was his false name; and a piece of cunning magic, the real name was the most intimate of secrets. The superstition, runs through all history—the secret name of Jehovanah, the secret name of Rome—but it is still current to this day in a very different century police court.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The 20th annual meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on the 18th inst. at the Company's office, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Mr. C. C. Burkill presided, and was assisted by Messrs. H. E. Waldman, L. Macgregor, A. E. Algar and A. V. Burkill (Directors); Mr. S. B. Nichol (Manager and Secretary) and threeholders representing 453 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time. I will, with your permission, take them as read. I will first read the Auditors' certificate and Directors' Certificate. These having been read, the Chairman continued:—You will see that the accounts are presented in a different form to that adopted in other years, for reasons given in our report. The change made involves having four columns of figures in place of one, but we considered that the change now made was necessary. You will note that a transfer was made during the year from our Silver Fund to our Gold Fund. We decided during the year that whereas, owing to the high rate of interest obtained on silver investments, it was formerly advisable to keep the surplus of assets over liabilities in silver; the rate of exchange became so adverse, and the year so favourable that we decided to transfer into Gold investments the proportion of the surplus held against our policies in Gold currencies. The position now is that not only are the liabilities under our policies in gold currencies covered by our Gold assets, but a proportionate amount of our surplus is also invested in Gold.

It will be convenient to state at this point that variations in the rate of exchange between Gold and Silver do not affect our position. Premiums received under policies in Silver currencies are invested in Silver securities. If, for instance, a premium of £100 Sterling policy is paid to our Cashier at the Head Office in silver, the silver is immediately expended in the purchase of a sterling draft, and forwarded to our London bankers. In this way, we avoid the taking of any risk on exchange, and are quite unaffected by any rise or fall in the rate.

A further point to which I must call your attention is our treatment of our assets and liabilities in Roubles. In 1916 we subscribed for Rb. £100,000 in the Russian Internal War Loan. At the beginning of last year we had a few Rouble policies on our books, but during the year, as the Rouble exchange fell, we had a number of applications for policies in Roubles. Following our principle of avoiding any gambling in exchange, we forwarded all premiums under such policies to the credit of our account in Roubles with our Bankers in Russia. We ceased writing further business when it became apparent that the Rouble was taking a downward turn, and we made remittances to Harbin without danger of loss by theft.

The results of our valuation show that our liabilities in Roubles are more than covered by the amount of our credit in Roubles with our Bankers in Russia. Even, therefore, if Russia repudiated this loan, we are more than covered in respect of our liabilities in Roubles.

We have, however, considered that the sound view to take was to liquidate our Rouble business entirely. The result of the separation is that in making provision for our bonus or distribution to shareholders, we ignore the value of the excess over our liabilities of Rouble investments, or cash in hand, or Rouble Bankers. If and when conditions in Russia become more settled, we may be able to make a contribution to our divisible profits from our Rouble Fund.

You will notice that we are continuing to increase our investments in British and Allied War Loans, considering it our duty to do whatever is possible in this way. Our investments in such loans now amount to over £200,000 and you will be pleased to hear that we have already arranged to make a considerable investment in the forthcoming loan in India.

The new business secured during the year shows an extremely satisfactory increase, and I am very pleased to report to you that the progress during the present year to date is even more gratifying to us when we consider the difficulties with which we are faced and have been faced during the last few years.

The great war, with its claims upon our man power, has rendered it a matter of great difficulty to keep our organization in the field, and in the office, up to effective strength. The great war has caused difficulties other than those of organization. The stringency of trade and the shortage of tonnage has caused difficulties in several agencies, and the unsettled state of China continues to affect our agencies in China outside the treaty ports. Our agency here, however, risen to the occasion, and we should like them to know how much we appreciate the strenuous and successful efforts that have been made, and are being made.

We propose to again pay the same rate of bonus as last year, and to pay to the shareholders the £1,500 to be applied in part payment of the unpaid capital. I do not think that there is anything further that calls for any remark from me, unless any gentleman present should wish to ask me any question.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. C. C. Burkill, seconded by Mr. H. E. Waldman:—

"That the Directors Report together with the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1917, be and they are hereby accepted and passed."

Proposed by Mr. C. C. Burkill, seconded by Mr. H. E. Waldman:—

"That a dividend to Shareholders for the year ended 31st December, 1917, be paid, and the same is hereby declared of £1,500, and that the same applied in part payment of the unpaid capital on the shares."

Proposed by Mr. C. C. Burkill, seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar:—

"That Mr. R. Macgregor be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

Proposed by Mr. A. V. Burkill, seconded by Mr. R. Macgregor:—

"That Mr. A. E. Algar be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1918."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SENSATION IN THE REICHSTAG.

DR. KUHLMANN AND THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, June 25. Dr. von Kuhlmann, in the Reichstag, had been describing the military position in the most colorful, saying that Hindenburg and Ludendorff were God-given geniuses, and had actually been declaring the Austrian offensive to have been "a noteworthy success." Hence the sensation created was that greater when he admitted that it was "a common idea that the length of this war was something new," but quoted from Moltke, speaking in 1800, that the duration of a great European war was incalculable.

But this, continued Dr. Kuhlmann, was a world war with "unusually increased armaments." "I must say, despite the brilliant successes of our arms, there has been nowhere clearly recognizable a desire for peace in authoritative quarters among our enemies." He proceeded to allege that it was Germany that had shown willingness for peace, mentioning the famous Reichstag peace resolution and Germany's reply to the Poupal note. "Herr Kuhlmann denied Mr. Balfour's recent declaration that Germany ever desired, or had even thought she could win world domination. Napoleon had shown such an idea was utopian. ("Hear, hear," from the Centre and Left.)

Regarding who was responsible for the war, Herr Kuhlmann said the deeper the causes were penetrated the clearer it was that Russia desired war, with France playing the role of instigator. As regards Germany's aims she desired a "free" strong and independent existence within the boundaries drawn for her by history; also overseas possessions and colonies, owing to her greatness, wealth and proved colonial capacity; also freedom for her trade on the sea. The achievement of these aims was an absolutely vital necessity.

SEAMEN AND THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

BOYCOTT OF GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

PARIS, June 25. Mr. Havelock Wilson has telegraphed to President Poincaré thanking him on behalf of the British Seamen's Union for denouncing "the most-favoured nation" clauses as regards our enemies after the war. Mr. Wilson continues, "The Germans have shamefully murdered 16,000 non-combatant seamen. British sailors are now resolved to boycott Germany after the war for five years and eight months, to which a month will be added for every additional crime against non-combatants."

Mr. Wilson appeals to the French Seamen's League to inaugurate a similar movement.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

STATEMENT BY IRISH SECRETARY.

LONDON, June 25. In the House of Commons, the Irish Secretary, Mr. Shortt, K.C., stated that circumstances in Ireland to-day were complicated and anxious. When the Premier, early in April, explained the Government's Irish policy, there was every apprehension that both Home Rule and conscription could be carried to a successful conclusion, but since then, circumstances had entirely changed; firstly, owing to the discovery of a German plot in Ireland, which was a real and imminent danger to Great Britain; secondly, because the anti-conscription feeling in Ireland had been used by extremists in conjunction with the German plot.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. The fact, for the household, it is just such an embalmment as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ORIGINAL ITALIAN LINE RESTORED.

LONDON, June 25. Latest information received in London, despatched from Italy at six o'clock on the evening of June 24, shows that the Italians were in the mountains attacking Monte Valbella and Monte Asolone. They were advancing but meeting with the strongest resistance, though they gained a certain amount of ground.

The Austrians have now abandoned the whole of the right bank of the Piave and the Italian line is back exactly where it was before. The Austrians are apparently attacking from their old trenches.

The river is again rising, sweeping away some Italian bridges, thereby hindering the crossing and rendering it difficult to send back information from the other bank.

A certain amount of fighting is proceeding on the extreme Italian right in the Ares Road area between the old and new Piave. It is not quite clear what has happened, except that the Italians have taken about 600 prisoners here.

Owing to the fact that the river is rising it is very unlikely that any very large operations will be undertaken to the east of the river. It would be folly to make such an attempt.

The immediate situation is very obscure and it would be well at present not to form too hasty a conclusion, though there are good grounds for satisfaction. All is quiet on the Western Front.

THE CAPTURE OF MONTELO.

THE AUSTRIAN EXCUSE.

LONDON, June 25. An Austrian communiqué dated June 24 states:—

The height of the river and bad weather caused us to evacuate Montello and other positions on the right bank of the Piave. The order was given four days ago, and our evacuation was unobserved.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES' CONGRATULATIONS.

THE GREATEST GLORY OF ITALY.

ROME, June 25. Two hundred Deputies marched in procession to the Premier's office to convey the congratulations of Parliament on the victory. Signor Orlando welcomed them with the cry *Fira Italia*.

Signor Orlando explained that the enemy was completely ejected from Montello and lost two-thirds of the ground he occupied on the middle and lower Piave, and also the positions between Caporetto and the lower Piave held by him prior to the offensive. The enemy is defending himself desperately in a few positions. Signor Orlando added, with a representation of the Lion of St. Mark surmounted by an eagle; but the Lion was depicted as calm and majestic, while the eagle was more like a mosquito than anything else.

Continuing Signor Orlando said that the truth was that the enemy was beaten. He did not hesitate to say that Caporetto, in a certain sense, was the name of the greatest glory of Italy. "Our people never sustained such a disaster. They have shown how a brave people can rise after terrible blows." The Italians were truly marvellous for days. The Caporetto army had only two days' supplies of flour and the country districts were without flour for twelve days. There was no coal, and passenger trains were unable to move for lack of lubricating oil. All these difficulties were overcome, thanks to the tenacity of the people. (Cheers.)

ITALIAN SEAPLANES BOMBARD DURAZZO.

LONDON, June 25. An official message from the Italian Admiralty states:—

Our seaplanes bombed Durazzo on June 23. A big steamer was hit and fires started near the enemy hangars. All our machines returned safely, despite anti-aircraft fire. The bombardment was effectively repeated on June 24. Simultaneously, British machines reconnoitered Cattaro engaged in an air-fight and brought down one enemy machine. The British and Italian machines returned undamaged.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONSCRIPTION TREATY RATIFIED.

OVER 360,000 MEN AFFECTED.

WASHINGTON, June 25. The Senate has unanimously ratified the Anglo-American reciprocal conscription treaties whereby Britons between the ages of 20 and 44 in the United States and Americans between 21 and 31 in the British Empire are subject to conscription, but are given the option of serving under their own flags.

It is estimated that 310,000 Britons in the United States, including 60,000 Canadians, and 54,000 Americans in the British Empire, including 36,000 in Canada, are affected.

A clause provides for the exemption of Irishmen and Austrians.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

OBTAINING INFORMATION.

LONDON, June 25. Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, reports:—

The Canadians' raid last night was carried out with the completeness distinguishing them in such affairs. They captured about 10 machine-guns and trench-mortars.

South of the Scarps we took six prisoners. Our success in this obtaining information from raids contrasts with the two complete failures of the enemy to capture one of our posts north-west of Merris. We learned from despatches, very cleverly acquired, that the enemy has been made uneasy by lack of information of our Flaming front and has laid great stress on the capture of at least one prisoner from whom information might be obtained. The result in this particular instance was the capture not by, but of the officer to whom the mission was entrusted.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY FRENCH.

LONDON, June 25. A French communiqué says:—

North of the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, a grenade duel was fought in the works captured by us yesterday, north-east of Lepout. Our front was integrally maintained. There was fairly lively artillery activity in the regions of Faveroles and Corcy.

We made three raids in Woivre and Lorraine and took a score of prisoners.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 25. An independent force of the Royal Air Force in France dropped six tons of bombs in four attacks on Metzablon station in the evening of June 23, and successfully attacked factories and sidings at Saarbrücken, factories at Dillingen and railway sidings at Metzablon on June 24. They brought down an enemy aeroplane in flames and drove down another out of control. All our machines returned.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN WHITE SEA.

NO IMMUNITY TO RUSSIAN SHIPPING.

MOSCOW, June 7. Replying to M. Tchitcherine's (Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs) note protesting against the activity of German submarines in the White Sea, Germany declines to guarantee immunity to Russian shipping there.

BAD HARVEST IN Bessarabia.

AMSTERDAM, June 24. The Bessarabian Minister in the Rumanian Cabinet announces that owing to drought the Bessarabian harvest is extremely bad.

RUSSIAN PAPER MONEY.

MOSCOW, June 24. It is estimated that 43 milliard roubles of paper money is circulating in Russia.

TEA NEITHER FOOD NOR DRINK.

The question whether tea is a food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Order was raised recently before Justices Darling, Avey and Shawman in a King's Bench Divisional Court. Mrs. Ellen Hinde, of Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, appealed against a conviction by the Justices of Chipping Norton having an excessive quantity of tea on her premises. It was proved that she had 123 lb. in her house on January 28 last, and the Justices fined her £50 and 20 costs. She contended that tea was not an article of food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Order. The Justices held the contrary view. The Magistrates were not represented to oppose the appeal, and finally the Court held that tea was not a food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Order, 1917. They, therefore, allowed the appeal, and quashed the conviction. What Mrs. Hinde bought, said Mr. Justice Darling, was tea leaves. One did not eat tea leaves, therefore tea could not be described as a food. Even if the word "drink" had been included in a permanent ban, this decision was made at a time when tea leaves were not described as a drink, but something from which one makes a drink.

NATIONAL HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TRAINING HELPERS.

DR. CANTLIE'S WAR WORK.

Having trained over 25,000 men and women in ambulance and first-aid work since the war began, the College of Ambulance, in Vere-street, Oxford street, is to be placed in a permanent basis. This decision was made at a meeting, when congratulations were offered to the principal, Colonel Sir James Cantlie, the famous surgeon, on the work he has accomplished.

Sir James Cantlie was granted, pointed out that Sir James Cantlie was the first authority in this country on ambulance work. He had been teaching it for 40 years, and it was he who established the Territorial Medical Corps, which subsequently became the V.A.M.C. of the Territorial Army, and the V.A.D., which had done such splendid work in this war.

Sir Malcolm Morris appealed for £25,000 for placing the college on a permanent basis, and a gentleman in the present who represented a number of theatrical and musical artists, promised their help in raising the fund.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[NAVY COMMUNICATION CABLES TO MANILLA.]

A FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 19. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, stated:—

"The statement made in some newspapers that the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds will bear four and one-half per cent. interest is without foundation. There is no thought of a rate higher than four and one-quarter per cent."

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to 27,000 banks in the United States, anticipating the Fourth Liberty Loan, said:—

"The Government expenditures will require certificates of indebtedness, the first to November, aggregating about \$8,000,000,000. This involves issuing every two weeks \$75,000,000 in certificates, similar to those issued prior to the Third Liberty Loan, except that they will have varying maturities, not to exceed four months.

"That programme will be followed as nearly as possible during July and August. The first issue of certificates not later than June 25, maturing October 25, will bear interest at four and a half per cent. Similar issues will probably be made on Tuesday and Thursday of every other week following June 25.

"It is contemplated that the summer will be a convenient and favourable time to offer the general public, directly and through the banks, an amount not yet determined, perhaps \$2,000,000,000 in certificates, for use by taxpayers in paying next year's taxes, which are payable on June 19."

63 STEAMERS TO BE LAUNCHED ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 19. Sixteen steel ships having a total tonnage of 83,112 were delivered to the United States Shipping Board during the first two weeks of June. Of this amount 58,700 tons came from Pacific coast yards, 26,000 tons from Great Lake yards and 17,100 tons from Atlantic coast yards.

The ten fastest built steel ships ever constructed averaged 99.9 days. The usual average time before was 12 months.

Reports to the Shipping Board indicate that 63 vessels will be launched on July 4 in response to General Manager Schwab's request that the nation's independence anniversary might be thus memorably celebrated by a "big splash" that will even reach the Kaiser's ears. The Atlantic, Great Lakes and Gulf yards are all to contribute, although only a small proportion of the nation's 187 shipyards will have ships at the exact stage for launching.

100,000 TONS IN ONE PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19. Mayor Rolph has named a committee to welcome Mr. Schwab, Director General of Shipping Construction and Mr. Bainbridge Colby, of the United States Shipping Board, when they arrive for the launching of nearly 100,000 tons on July 4 in one Pacific port where 30,000 men are employed on building steel ships.

A big company which is already building concrete ships has made a contract with another Pacific coast city for a second concrete plant, to employ 1,000 men at the start.

Two new companies were organized this week to build concrete ships.

STEEL SHIP IN 40 DAYS.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 19. A 6,460-ton steel steamer was launched in less than 40 days from the laying down of the keel. Charles M. Schwab asked the men to "build ships incessantly." The men cheered and promised to do so.

THOUSAND GERMAN WOMEN REPORT IN PRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20. Only 1,000 alien enemy women registered in this city according to present indications, although 5,000 German men have registered. This is attributed to the fact that many German women are married to Americans and have thus acquired American citizenship.

WIFE OF GOVERNOR OBTAINS DIVORCE.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 4. Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, obtained to-day an interlocutory decree of divorce in the Superior Court here of a charge of desertion.

The court awarded to Mrs. Harrison two notes in the total sum of \$105,000, together with property in the trust at 362 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Pending the filing of trust, Governor Harrison is required to pay Mrs. Harrison \$1,500 per month in addition to costs.

The income derived from the New York property is to be applied as alimony in the amount of \$5,000 a year as along as Mrs. Harrison remains unmarried. In the event of her remarriage, \$10,000 is to be paid yearly for the care and support of the two minor children, who, according to the decree, are to remain in Mrs. Harrison's custody.

The court granted Governor Harrison the right to see and visit the children and to advise in regard to their education.

AWARDED \$1,500 MONTHLY AS ALIMONY.

WASHINGTON, June 15. Dispatches state that Cologne, Berlin and other Teuton papers admit that the German holding, and influence in the United States are being indicated by war measure, and gloomily forecast the after-war loss of German trade with America.

THE "Kobische Folklore" says: "After the war Germany will be unable to enter America."

ALLIES EXCEL GERMANS IN GAS DAMAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 15. The Chief of the United States Chemistry Bureau told a Senate committee that the Allies now excel the Germans in gas damage. He said that the Allies possess greater supplies and use them more effectively. Their gas works are also better.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and saves quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DRAFT TO EXTEND TO MEN UP TO 45.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Members of the House Military Committee said that Congress next December would consider making the military service age limits 18 to 45 years instead of the present limits of 21 to 31, thus adding 17,000,000 to the 10,000,000 men now registered. The new arrangement would provide an army of 15,000,000 men.

LABOUR PLEDGES SUPPORT.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 15. President Samuel Gompers for the American Federation of Labour telegraphed President Wilson as follows:—

"We wish to express our determination to give our whole-hearted support to the Government in the war to establish the principle of freedom and assuring peace among the nations. We pledge our loyal support and service until human freedom and equity shall be the right of all peoples."

FLAG DAY OBSERVED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15. Yesterday was National Flag Day. The emblem was honoured with ceremonies throughout the country. Thousands of schools observed the day with patriotic exercises. One score here sold out its whole large stock of flags.

SHIPBUILDING ENTERPRISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18. The yards are working day and night to rush steel ships to completion so that 100,000 tons may be ready for launching on July 4 in California yards.

Present plans in one port are being enlarged to provide 71 ways enabling the building of 980,000 tons of ships simultaneously or more than 3,000,000 tons yearly.

ONLY 364 WOUNDED.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, June 18. Death from wounds in the American forces to date have been only 364. This is considered as proving that the ambulance and hospital systems are excellent.

The health of the men is shown by the fact that there have been only 1,234 deaths from disease.

RIVETTING RECORDS.

NEW YORK, June 15. Piles to the number of 220, and having a total length of 14,850 feet were driven in nine hours at a great Atlantic coast shipyard, which is being built. The previous record was 163 piles.

Another world's record is claimed by a Texas yard, which is building large standard size wooden ships, it having erected 79 frames in 30 hours 35 minutes. The previous record was 44 hours.

In a Pacific coast yard automobiles are being used to ram rivets to the workers, who are attaining hitherto unknown speed and require great supplies.

MORE STEEL FOR JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 15. The War Industries Board has allotted 150,000 tons of steel to the Japanese Government.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

CZECHO AND SLAVS HOLD 1,500 MILES.

WELLINGTON, June 20. Czech-Slav forces are reported to be in control of the Volga in the Russian grain district. They are also said to hold 1,500 miles of the trans-Siberian railway.

TURCO-TRANSCAUCASUS PEACE.

WASHINGTON, June 15. Turkey and the Transcaucasus Republic have signed a peace treaty.

AMERICAN TRADE LOST TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

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FOR CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO., 59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

W. DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to hear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS.

CONSUME VERY LITTLE CURRENT

(about 1 Watt per candle power)

The light is steady and does not flicker.

Obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors.

FOR WHOLESALE APPLY TO

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.,

Hongkong & Canton.

Sole Agents for South China.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RAILROAD POLICY.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Railroad Administration announces its policies as follows:—Winning the War, serving the public, improving relations with the two million employees, eliminating waste, also paying higher wages, standardizing equipment and enforcing the straight routing of freight, all with a view to the highest possible efficiency.

"I believe great progress has been made," said Mr. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

ALIEN WOMEN REGISTER.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The registration of German alien women began yesterday and will continue until June 26. They are required to appear in person with a photograph showing the full face without a hat.

TO FIGHT "SEADLER."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.

The German raider *Seadler*, which was sunk in the South Seas, is to be floated. A steamer equipped for salvaging operations left some time ago and will also try to raise another steamer sunk near where the *Seadler* rests.

The latter, it will be recalled, was run ashore and set on fire by the crew but was not damaged actually.

ALASKA MUST REGISTER.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

President Wilson has ordered military registration in Alaska on July 2 and September 2.

WILSON PARDONS SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

President Wilson has pardoned and restored to the Army two soldiers who had slept on post, because of their youth and because the offence was free from disloyalty or conscious disregard of duty.

The President says that he has restored them the opportunity to devote themselves to service in the future.

BIG AMERICAN SWINDLE.

NEW CONFIDENCE TRICK.

One of the most extraordinary swindles ever perpetrated in America has been successfully carried out by the "Yellow Kid" gang, which has been operating in the Middle West and has sold \$2,000,000 (2,000,000) worth of bogus steel securities to leading bankers.

Then, changing his tactics, the leader of the gang posed as a capitalist, and undertook to purchase from Mr. Albert C. Charles, banker of Kokomo, Indiana, and his associates a steel plant for \$8,500,000 (\$8,500,000), but insisted before completing the deal, that Mr. Charles should pay the income tax due on the property.

The "Yellow Kid" had rented an office next door to that of the Internal Revenue Collector, placed a confederate in it after the Collector's office had closed for the day and changed the door signs of the two offices. Mr. Charles, a banker, worked late in figuring out the income tax due and hastened to pay it in cash. He saw the sign, "Income Tax Collector" on the door of the office rented by the swindlers, walked in, and paid \$180,000 (\$180,000) in hard cash.

In America, says Mr. Macpherson, the age of conscription is 21 years. This is estimated to produce 10,000,000 men.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Order by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

LEAVE.

The A. Mountain, 2nd B. Section, is granted 14 days leave from 28.6.18. to 11.7.18. at the rate of 10 days. N.O. and men wishing to go to King's Park or at the Peak Reserve in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders who will forward them to the Adjutant.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Orders for Infantry Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

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To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY.

the 27th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

As ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising—

Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and

Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and

Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White

Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen

Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath

Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,

&c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 27, 1918.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCEALED),

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Ice House Street.

As ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),

Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,

Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double

Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboard,

Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining

Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional

Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,

Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,

Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including large Blackwood

Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,

Carpeting, Pictures, Kitchens

and Brass Vases, &c., Tennis Rackets

and Net, Several Carpets new and

second-hand.

Two PORCELAIN ENAMELLED

BATHS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 27, 1918.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

JUNE 27, 1918.—a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Wind.

Weather.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Abraham

Mr. J. B. Baring

Mr. H. A. Baxter

Mr. E. R. Bell

Mr. J. D. Birrell

Mr. C. O. Chan

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bouet

Capt. & Mrs. Branch

Mr. R. F. Brayn

Mr. W. G. Brown

Mr. C. H. Brown

Mr. N. Burns

Mr. B. V. Cameron

Mr. P. Chivers

Mr. J. D. Courtney

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Cumming

Miss E. Davis

Mr. C. J. Donnell

Mrs. E. E. Egan

Mrs. Forbes

Mr. Gestman

Capt. J. G. Gordon

Mrs. S. Gosler

Mr. J. B. Grant

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gray

Mr. H. Griffin

Capt. T. P. Hall

Mr. A. H. Hicks

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa ... 24

Prime Cut ... 24

Cornd—Ham Ngau Yuk ... 24

Roast—Shin ... 24

Breast—Ngau Nam ... 24

Scap—Tong Yuk ... 24

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ... 24

Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau ... 24

Sausages—Ngau Cheung ... 24

Bullock's Brisket—Ngau No per set ... 10

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 50

Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li each 80 cents

Head—Ngau Tau ... 100

Heart—Ngau Sam ... 13

Hamp—Gau Kiu ... 20

Feet—Ngau Kiu ... 10

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu ... 10

Tail—Ngau Mei ... 20

Liver—Ngau Kiu ... 13

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai-lao-truck ... set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Young Pi Kwai lb. 25

Leg—Young Pi Kwai ... 25

Shoulder—Young Pi Kwai ... 24

Saddle—Young Pi Kwai ... 18

Pigs' Chiddies—Chu Chong per set 22

Brains—Chu No ... 15

Feet—Chu Kiu ... 15

Fry—Chu Chap ... 15

Head—Chu Tau ... 20

Heart—Chu Sam ... 10

Kidneys—Chu Yiu ... 10

Liver—Chu Kiu ... 13

Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwai ... 25

Leg—Chu Fai Kwai ... 25

Lois—Chu Hui Tau ... 21

Fatter Land—Chu Yiu ... 21

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young

Tau Kiu ... set 60

Heart—Young Sam ... each 8

Kidneys—Young Yiu each 12

Liver—Young Kiu ... lb. 35

Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai ... 25

Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau ... 20

Mutton—Shang Ngau Yau ... 20

Veal—Ngau Tai Yau ... 20

Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung ... No. 1 ... lb. 20

Lard—Chu Yau ... lb. —

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 15

Bream—Pin Yu ... lb. 22

Canton Fresh Water Fish—

Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 15

Catfish—Chik Yu ... lb. 15

Codfish—Mun Yu ... lb. 20

Cray—Hoi ... lb. 15

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ... lb. 15

Dab—Shi-Mang Yu ... lb. 20

Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 15

Dog Fish—Tui Sha ... lb. 10

Eel—Cung—Hoi Man ... lb. 15

Fresh water—Tun Shui Yu ... lb. 20

Yellow—Wong Sin ... lb. 20

Frog—Tui Kai ... lb. 30

Gadus—Shi Pan ... lb. 40

Gadus—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 15

Gadus—Tao Pak ... lb. 15

Halibut—Chung Kwan Kap ... lb. 15

Labrus—Wong Yu Yu ... lb. 20

Loach—Wu Yu ... lb. 20